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# The Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1901.—TEN PAGES.

EDITION  
AUGUST 1901  
LARGEST DAILY  
ANY OTHER MORNING  
NEWSPAPER IN THE SOUTH.

PRICE THREE CENTS  
ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

## The Weather.

Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Kentucky and Tennessee—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday probably fair; southwesterly winds.

Indiana—Fair and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair in southern; probably rain and cooler in northern portion; fresh southwesterly winds.

## THE LATEST.

The Government completed its list of witnesses in the Schley Court of Inquiry yesterday, and Nunez, the first witness for Rear Admiral Schley, was called. Capt. Francis A. Cook, who commanded Rear Admiral (then Commodore) Schley's flagship during the war with Spain, and who acted as Chief-of-Staff for the Commodore, was the chief witness before the court yesterday. He reviewed the entire campaign in search of Cervera's fleet, from the departure of the flying squadron from Key West on May 19 and concluding with the battle of Santiago on July 3. He stated that he regarded Commodore Schley as an "enthusiastically brave and patriotic officer." Capt. Cook stated that both Sampson and Schley believed at first that Cervera was in the harbor of Cienfuegos and that Schley had no information to the contrary until May 24. He also stated that Schley expected to meet the Spaniards in open sea, and that the retrograde movement was fully justified. The loop of the Brooklyn at Santiago was regarded by Capt. Cook as an eminently successful movement, and he said that he had given orders for the turn before he received Schley's command.

A jury has at last been obtained and the trial of Caleb Powers is in progress. When the jury had finally been accepted the defense challenged the entire jury on the ground of political bias and partisan "fixing" of the jury wheel. The motion was overruled after a counter-affidavit had been presented. A demurral to the indictment was also overruled and the testimony was opened late in the afternoon. Night sessions will be held to prevent a mistrial, though it is evident the defense will employ all the tactics of delay that can be permitted. Owing to the receipt of threatening letters, all who enter the court room are searched. The defense consumed four hours in cross-examining one witness on technical points, making no effort to conceal their purpose to delay the trial and prevent a verdict at this term of court.

The members of the Sheriff's posse who have been on guard at the Empire mines in Christian county were fired on at 12 o'clock Saturday night by unknown men. Though none of the guards was wounded, several had narrow escapes. Over 200 shots were fired between the two sides. Three men were seen near the powder magazine of the Empire Coal Company, but they were routed before they could do any damage. Trouble also occurred at the Providence mines, in Webster county. Shots were exchanged between union and nonunion miners, but no one was wounded. The troops will not be withdrawn from Hopkinsville county until next Sunday.

The House of Deputies of the Episcopal Church, as a committee of the whole, has adopted the canon prohibiting the marriage of persons divorced for causes not arising previous to their former marriage. The result of the vote will be reported to the house, which may vote on the question to-day. The House of Deputies also adopted resolutions providing for a joint commission from both the House of Deputies and the House of Bishops to consider relations between labor and capital.

The driver who accompanied Miss Stone when she was kidnapped has arrived in Sofia, where he is closely watched by the Bulgarian police. He claims that Miss Stone's captors are Turks. Communication has not yet been established with the bandits, and hence there have been no negotiations regarding the prisoner's release.

The indictments against C. F. W. Neely, Estes G. Rathbone and W. H. Reeves, the Havana post-office culprits, have been sent by the Fiscal to the Audiencia, with a recommendation that the accused be sentenced to prison for terms ranging from twenty-four to twenty-six years.

Herr Rosenthal, a representative of a German firm, has been captured by Bulgarian brigands. It is reported that the Macedonian Committee has threatened to kidnap every foreigner who can be caught.

Kentucky Masons will meet to-day at Music Hall in their one hundred and first annual communication. The most important question to be discussed will be the building of a new temple.

Johann Most, the anarchist, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year for publishing a seditious article on the day following the shooting of the late President McKinley.

A number of distillers in the State have protested against the valuation of \$10 a barrel placed on whisky by the State Board of Valuation and Assessment.

The United States Government will be asked to have a representative present at the election of Czolgoz.

## JURY COMPLETED AND TRIAL IS ON.

Entire Twelve Challenged By Defense On Ground of Political Bias.

THE MOTION, HOWEVER, IS OVERRULED

Night Sessions Ordered In Hope of Preventing Mistrial.

PLAN OF DEFENSE PLAINLY DELAY.

If Successful the Work of Present Session Will All Go For Naught.

FIRST WITNESS GIVEN SUMS TO DO

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 14.—[Special]—The second trial of Caleb Powers for the murder of William Goebel is now on in earnest, and testimony is being taken. It is expected that sessions of the Circuit Court will be held night and day until the end of the regular term, two weeks from to-night, in order that a verdict may be brought in before the expiration of that time.

The jury which will try the prisoner for his life was completed this morning, after nearly 400 men had been examined for jury service. Judge Cantrill overruled a motion made by the defendant to disqualify the entire jury, on the ground that the men were partisan Democrats. This was not done, however, until after the Commonwealth had filed a counter-affidavit to the prisoner's motion and affidavit, in which a sweeping denial of all Powers' charges was made.

A demurral to the indictment against the defendant was also overruled by Judge Cantrill. This afternoon the jury was sworn to try the case. Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin read the indictment against Powers to the twelve men, and T. C. Campbell made the opening statement for the Commonwealth.

The defense preemptorily excused Mr. Stevenson, leaving them one challenge to exercise. W. H. Piper took a seat in the jury box and was excused by the defense.

The Final Juror.

At 10:50 o'clock the jury was formed by the acceptance of S. W. Brierly, both sides having exhausted their challenges. Then Mr. Morton filed the motion of the defendant to disqualify the entire jury, was also filed in support of the motion.

The substance of the affidavit was as follows: That the jury which had been selected to try him were men of political prejudice and bias, and that every man on the jury was a Democrat; that out of all the names in the Scott county jury wheel but five were Republicans.

Three of these had been drawn before the defendant's case was reached, and of the two examined for jury service in his case one disqualified himself and the other was preemptorily excused by the Commonwealth.

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Three of these had been drawn before the defendant's case was reached, and of the two examined for jury service in his case one disqualified himself and the other was preemptorily excused by the Commonwealth.

The affiant recites that his whole crime lay in the fact that he had been the Republican Secretary of State, and that he was the victim of a political persecution; that it was being tried because of his politics rather than for the murder of Goebel, and the present jury could not give him a fair trial.

The Commonwealth announced that the state would file a counter-affidavit to the one made by the defendant.

Counter-Affidavit Filed.

When court reconvened at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Franklin asked for time in which to prepare the affidavit. At 2 o'clock the counter-affidavit was filed by the State. It was a complete denial of the prisoner's charges. It said the Commonwealth bore no prejudice against Powers because he had been a Republican officeholder; that no indictments had been returned against former Lieut. Gov. John Marshall, former Attorney General Clifton J. Pratt and former Auditor John S. Sweeney. All were Republican officers on the ticket with the defendant.

It is already apparent that the defense will endeavor to draw out the cross-examination of the Commonwealth's witnesses, in order to make a mistrial of the present hearing. The delay tactics of the defense will be practiced throughout the trial, it is believed.

Completing the Jury.

The special venire of seventy-five men ordered from Bourbon county by Judge Cantrill was brought into court this morning shortly after 9 o'clock.

G. W. Stevenson, a farmer, of Bourbon county, was accepted by both sides as a juror. At 10:40 o'clock Milton Plummer, a farmer, was selected as the twelfth juror, and the Commonwealth was ordered to make its challenges. The Commonwealth excused Mr. Plummer.

Robert Hunt was selected as the

Sheriff of Scott county notified them to summon a venire of good men for jury service. He gave no instructions as to the politics of the men in the venire, and they summoned men as they found them in Paris and in the county. Mr. Mitchell recited that he knew of eight Republicans in the first venire, and that there were more than two to his knowledge in the second.

Messrs. Earl Ashbrook and Dennis Dunton, attorneys of Bourbon county, who headed the Commonwealth in the selection of the jury, made affidavit that there were more Republicans in the venires than the defendant had named, and that out of the 185 men summoned from Bourbon county only sixteen had qualified as jurors, showing that even if the majority were Democrats they were honest in their convictions and had no desire to do the defendant injustice.

This fact also proved, the affidavit recited, that the men had been given no instructions to qualify and "pack" the jury, as the defendant charged in his affidavit.

Demurral Also Overruled.

Judge Cantrill overruled the motion made by the prisoner to disqualify the jury.

"We except," said Mr. Sims, "and desire to file a demurral to the indictment."

"The demurral is also overruled," replied the Judge.

"We except to that, too," spoke up Mr. Sims.

"All right," replied the court.

Judge Cantrill then asked the Commonwealth if the attorneys desired to make an opening statement. Mr. Franklin replied that they did. In a clear voice the Commonwealth's Attorney read the indictment against Powers, charging him with being an accessory to the murder of William Goebel, and closed by saying: "Gentlemen, this is the indictment upon which we rely to convict this defendant."

All witnesses in the case were sworn and put under rule.

Judge Cantrill said he wanted to know the names of the attorneys on both sides of the case who would participate in it until the end of the trial. The name of W. C. Owens was one on the list submitted to the court by the Commonwealth.

Twelfth juror, and the box was filled for the seventh time. The Commonwealth exercised its last challenge and excused Mr. Hunt.

Disqualified Himself.

E. W. Peed, a strong Republican, was next placed on the stand. He said he was prejudiced, and while he would try to render a fair verdict, according to the law and the facts, he would not like to do it. This statement clearly disqualifies him and J. B. Boyle was called. He said he was a Democrat and was prejudiced against Powers. He was likewise excused. C. L. Mussom, was accepted as the twelfth juror, and Mr. Franklin accepted the jury in behalf of the Commonwealth.

The defense preemptorily excused Mr. Stevenson, leaving them one challenge to exercise. W. H. Piper took a seat in the jury box and was excused by the defense.

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The Commonwealth excused Mr. Plummer, a farmer, of Bourbon county; C. L. Mussom, wholesale tobacco buyer, Bourbon county; S. W. Brierly, farmer, Bourbon county.

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between Commodore Schley and Capt. Chester while the squadron was en route to Cienfuegos. He said there had been talk between them about coaling on the southern coast of Cuba.

#### Question of Coaling.

"The only thing I recollect," he said, "was that Commodore Schley questioned Capt. Chester very closely as to the facilities for coaling ships on the south side of Cuba."

"Do you know what, if any answer was received?" they consulted a chart at the time, and something was said about Cape Cruz. I recollect afterward looking at the chart, and it did not seem to be a favorable place. I know the subject of coaling was early considered, even before leaving Key West."

Admiral Dewey.—"What your answer to the Captain did not look like a favorable place? I did not quite understand that."

#### Cape Cruz Unfavorable.

"I said I recollect very well my impressions at that time were about a favorable place for coaling ships from collars."

Mr. Hanna.—"Perhaps the court would like to hear why you thought so."

"I could not well see how the larger ships could get far enough in there so that the collars would be smooth enough to go alongside and coal ships."

#### Cienfuegos Blockade.

Capt. Cook said that upon arriving off Cienfuegos on the morning of May 22 a blockade was immediately established as the firing of guns was heard, and it was believed that Cervera had arrived and a fleet in honor of his appearance was on. Earthworks on the shore also were seen, but they were not fired upon because it was considered desirable not to unnecessarily expose the fleet.

"I think before that time and the arrival of the Adula, it was presumed that the whole beach was occupied," he said.

"We saw cavalry and others on the beach. The possibility of a bold landing was imminent. That is why we would have to go in pretty well to the westward and at night. I may have had some conversation with the Commodore about it, but I do not recall. On the 24th the Adula we fully expected to get all information."

"Did you see any signal lights on shore while you were there?"

"Yes, the first thing after we arrived, on May 22."

#### Shore Signals.

"Where were those signal lights and what were they?"

"I judged them to have been about six or seven miles to the westward, three lights, one ahead of the other, very distinctly, and the discussion that took place on the ship, in which, I think, the Commodore took part was pretty clear evidence that there was a signal of some kind sent the Spanish fleet, and that they certainly had them in there. I never felt doubly sure at that time that he had them there. There was some discussion whether these were signals that they were going there, or coming to us there. But on the 24th I am very positive that the Commodore was satisfied he had them in there at that time."

"There could have been no doubt whatever from the arrangement of those lights that they were intended as signals?"

#### Without Meaning.

"Oh, no; their appearing at the time that they did and remaining so long demonstrated that, but we could not determine from whom or to whom they were sent."

Mr. Hanna questioned the witness concerning the arrival of the Iowa and the Dupont off Cienfuegos. Capt. Cook said they had brought his dispatches and he had gathered from conversation with Commodore Schley after their receipt that it was the idea both of Sampson and Schley that they should continue to hold Cienfuegos. After reading that dispatch he said: "I don't know what he said, but I may have been inspired by that if I had seen it I certainly would remember it."

In this connection he said that while he was not formally appointed as Chief of Staff to Commodore Schley, he had often acted in that capacity, and the Commodore had, he said, always communicated very freely with him.

#### The Retrograde Movement.

Capt. Cook related in some detail the occurrences of May 25, 27 and 28, including the retrograde movement from a position south of Santiago toward Key West and the return of the fleet to the vicinity of Santiago on the evening of May 28. This period covered the meeting with the Harvard and the scout boats St. Paul, Minneapolis and Yale. Referring to the retrograde movement, Capt. Cook said he had not been consulted with reference to it and, speaking of the visit of the Brooklyn, he said: "I don't recollect. I may or may not. I think it was a subject of congratulation."

Capt. Cook related the particulars of the meeting with the scout ships off Santiago and told of Capt. Cotton and Siegbees coming on board. Speaking of Capt. Siegbees' visit, he told of his arrival at the port, the number of men he had, and said that he had not at that time been inspired with confidence in that individual although he afterward found that he was a reliable man.

#### McCalla Interview.

Mr. Hanna asked: "Were you present at any interview between Capt. McCalla and the Commodore?"

"I was in communication."

"Briefly and exactly as you can give it, what occurred?"

"We talked on various subjects at first. I think Capt. McCalla informed him he had mining materials for the insurgents, and that he was going to communicate with the insurgent camp."

Capt. Cook recalled the meeting of the Marbhead with the flying squadron en route to Cienfuegos, but could recall only very indistinctly the name of the Spanish fleet that had delivered to the Brooklyn and informed the Marbhead at that time. "I did not receive any information," he said, "and did not consider the incident important. We had a few words of questioning about the camp and where it was, and the Commodore said to him: 'We have seen three peculiar lights, one ahead of the other, here, but we cannot make out what they are, and I believe it is something in connection with the Spanish fleet.'"

#### Return Movement.

Coming to the incident of May 27 and the return movement to Santiago, Mr. Hanna asked:

"What took place to delay the western movement there?"

"It was the attempts to get the line to the Merrimac. We were waiting for the Yule to take the Merrimac in tow."

Capt. Cook said that he and Admiral Schley waited the Yule to take the Merrimac in tow.

"Then the subject of coaling came up again, but the great difficulty we were going to have coaling from collars and coal cars. The Commodore told him to go to get off as soon as possible, and added: 'You can't get off across and let me know as soon as possible.'

"Then the subject of coaling came up again, but the great difficulty we were going to have coaling from collars and coal cars. The Commodore told him to go to get off as soon as possible, and added: 'You can't get off across and let me know as soon as possible.'

#### Steering For the Spaniards.

"I went in the conning tower and directed the helmsman. I told him what I wanted to do was to keep straight for the Merrimac. They wavered a little; sometimes they turned one way and then another. We shifted helm once or twice, but very little indeed, and finally, when we were getting up fairly close, say between fifteen hundred and two thousand yards, it seemed to me that they wanted to pass between the Texas and the Brooklyn. The Texas was well on our starboard hand, and she had turned to the northward, and all the ships were carrying the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, and that was to head in for the entrance. We were well to the westward and headed northward northeast. When I saw that, I ported the helm perhaps half way over. She was swinging starboard very rapidly."

#### The Brooklyn's Loop.

"At that time did you hear any conversation between the Commodore and the Navigator?"

"As far as I can recollect, he said to me that he had given the order to turn the helm hard aport to the east. The Texas was well on our starboard hand, and he had turned to the northward, and all the ships were carrying the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, and that was to head in for the entrance. We were well to the westward and headed northward northeast. When I saw that, I ported the helm perhaps half way over. She was swinging starboard very rapidly."

#### Other Turn Inadvisable.

"The Spanish fleet was coming straight for the Merrimac. I steered the tower on the port side to give a good look at this fleet, to see just what they were going to do to us relative positions, and I saw they evidently put helm hard aport and were turning to the westward. We were then turning very rapidly in starboard with port helm, and we had turned, I think, almost to the east. The Texas was well on our starboard hand. I then thought the Merrimac commenced coaling at once. Signal was made to the Texas. That was the only ship we were particularly anxious about and I presume they were watching the weather too."

#### Piles Cured Without the Knife.

"Holding still, the Pounding Piles will restore your health if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you. 25c each."

about that steamer, but I am bound to get information from her. If the Captain does not give it, I will certainly get it out of some of the passengers. It was arranged that when she came out the officers should go aboard and question the passengers and get information from them. She did not come out. That is all you know?"

Commodore Schley about the coaling conditions?

"It was a perfectly informal conversation. We several times had talked about it, perhaps in cipher. I have reference to it was what were the circumstances? Where were you when you had this conversation, and as nearly as you can state it, did you tell the Commodore?"

"That information was given in positive form was it?"

"Positive."

Schley Not Satisfied.

Capt. Cook said he recalled the arrival of the dispatch boat Hawk on May 24 with dispatches. He said that the information was that the Spanish fleet was won to Santiago. "But," he said, "I was not especially impressed with that fact, as I heard it before." He was, however, told that this information was more positive than any that had yet been brought. The Hawk had brought orders to the effect that the squadron should proceed to Santiago if he (the Commodore) was satisfied that the Spaniards were not at Cienfuegos, but, he said, Commodore Schley had said, "I am not here, I still believe they are here."

"If satisfied that the Spaniards were at Cienfuegos why did you leave there?"

Asked Admiral Dewey.—"Why did you leave?"

"I do not know what, if any answer was received?"

They consulted a chart at the time, and something was said about Cape Cruz. I recollect afterward looking at the chart, and it did not seem to be a favorable place. I know the subject of coaling was early considered, even before leaving Key West."

Admiral Dewey.—"What your answer to the Captain did not look like a favorable place? I did not quite understand that."

Admiral Dewey.—"Was that order to coal the Texas?"

"Was that order to coal the Texas?"

"Positive."

Turn Quickly Made.

"As I watched the Texas the bow of the Brooklyn seemed first to point to her port bow. I never saw the starboard bow of the Texas, and changing her bearing very rapidly, the bow of the Brooklyn passed along the port side of the Texas until there was a clear opening between us and the stern of the Texas. We made a complete turn, a very quick turn, with helm hard aport to the westward and parallelized the fleet on our other side. As we paralleled the Spanish fleet the Vis-

caya—"

Did the Brooklyn have a fleet night order book?"

"I am not able to answer that question. On the Brooklyn I received my orders in cipher direct from the fleet officer. I had my own night order book and what orders I received I put in that."

"Did you examine the sailing direc-

tions or for information regarding the possibility of coaling ship near Cape Cruz?"

"Yes."

Schley's Bearing.

Mr. Hanna: "What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley while under fire on such occasions that you had the opportunity of observing?"

"I always regarded him as an enthusiastic brave and patriotic officer. Never in any other way."

At this point the court took its usual recess for luncheon.

Collision Not Thought of.

"What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley while under fire on such occasions that you had the opportunity of observing?"

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Did Not Notice Texas' Stop.

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## CONTEST

In Masons' 101st Annual Communication.

NEW BUILDING IS THE ISSUE.

BODY MUST DECIDE WHETHER TEMPLE WILL BE BUILT.

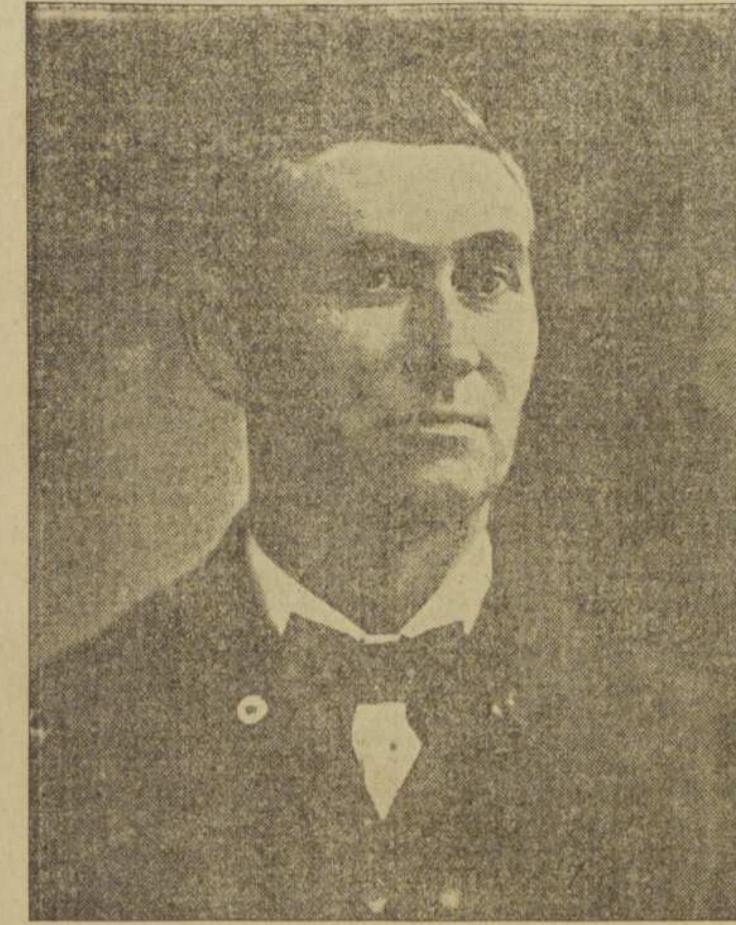
BAILEY NEXT GRAND MASTER.

Usual Contest Over Grand Junior Warden—Dr. R. H. C. Rhea and J. W. Muir the Entries.

ADVANCE MATTER ON REPORTS.

## NOMINEE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE IN THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

James J. Osborne, Who Was Chosen To Succeed Judge Hanson Kennedy On Democratic Ticket, Expected to Make Strong Race.



MR. JAMES J. OSBORNE.

## SUSPICIONS

Of the Bulgarian Police Are Aroused.

## DRIVER UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

ACCOMPANIED MISS STONE WHEN SHE WAS KIDNAPED.

## CLAIMS CAPTORS ARE TURKS.

Prisoner Alive, But Brigands Have Not Been Reached—Romanian Captured By Bandits.

## ALL FOREIGNERS THREATENED.

London, Oct. 15.—The Daily Express has received the following from Vienna: "Todoroff, the driver who accompanied Miss Stone when she was kidnapped, has arrived at Sofia. He says his captors are Turks. The Bulgarian police, who are not satisfied with his statements, are keeping him under surveillance. \*\*\*

Have Not Reached Brigands.

Constantinople, Oct. 14.—Neither Mr. Baird nor Mr. Haskell, the missionaries, has yet been able to get in touch with the Bulgarian brigands in order to arrange as to the amount of the ransom for Miss Stone. \*\*\*

Miss Stone Alive and Well.

Washington, Oct. 14.—All that can be gained from the State Department officials respecting the case of Miss Stone, the missionary who is held by brigands in Bulgaria, is that she is alive and that efforts are continuing for her release. The officials while declining to indicate the nature of the measures they are pursuing to this end, still have hope of ultimate success. \*\*\*

ROUMANIAN KIDNAPED.

Macedonian Committee Reported To Have Threatened All Foreigners.

London, Oct. 15.—It is announced from Bucharest, "says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna, "that Herr Rosenthal, the representative of a German firm, has been kidnapped by Bulgarian brigands at Silistrara. The Romanian Government has sent a protest to Sofia and the Bulgarian Government has ordered troops to pursue the brigands.

It is rumored that the Macedonian Committee has decided to capture every foreigner within reach in order to attract European attention to the bad state of public security in Macedonia."

## NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

Mother of Miss Stone In a Critical Condition.

New York, Oct. 14.—The Constantinople correspondent of the World cables the following points of interest concerning the attempts to rescue Miss Stone:

The first negotiations with the brigands who kidnapped Miss Stone, the American missionary, and are now holding her for \$10,000 ransom, have fallen through owing to an attempt by the Bulgarian police to trap the outlaws. It is believed, however, that Miss Stone and her companion, Mrs. Tsilka, are being well treated.

Every effort has been made to keep the details of the situation from her, to save her from the shocks of alternate hope and despondency as varying news and reports are spread about regarding Miss Stone's fate.

## BRIGANDS WERE SURROUNDED.

Troops Withdrawn To Save the Captain's Life.

Constantinople, Oct. 14.—It transpires that the Turkish commander had completed dispositions to surround Miss Elie Stone's captors at noon Saturday last.

Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States Legation, however received information that the Turkish commander would not allow the death of Miss Stone, and at 10 o'clock Saturday morning he proceeded to the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tewlik Pasha, and demanded the immediate retirement of the Turkish troops. This was carried out, and the Bulgarian forces followed.

Mr. Eddy's action has the unanimous approval of the members of the diplomatic corps, who are convinced that efforts to liberate Miss Stone by force will infallibly result in her murder.

Several canons were discharged by the bishop's orders, but the further revision of the canon being referred to the next general convention.

## KENTUCKY PREACHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

A. McLean, of Cincinnati, Is Again Chosen President of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Miss Stone Still Remains In Hands of Brigands.

New York, Oct. 14.—The Rev. Charles C. Creagan, district secretary for the American Board of Foreign Missions, gave out a letter to-day, part of which reads:

To the American People—The case of Miss Stone, now in the hands of the Turkish brigands, has undergone no material change, and among her immediate friends the greatest anxiety prevails. Our Government at Washington has not modified the original plan of rescue, but it is evident that there is but one thing to do and that is to raise the sum demanded for her ransom, and to pay it.

Of this amount \$90,000 has already been subscribed. Fifty thousand dollars more are required.

The natives of Manua requested a flag raising in their island, and on June 5 the ceremony took place. The natives, with a gun salute, and around their immediate friends, the greatest anxiety prevails. Our Government at Washington has not modified the original plan of rescue, but it is evident that there is but one thing to do and that is to raise the sum demanded for her ransom, and to pay it.

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## TEN PAGES.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1801

## Business."

Monday Evening, Oct. 14.—The Wall Street market again acted in a puzzling manner. The opening was low, but there was such good buying in St. Paul, Union and Southern Pacific that prices soon grew firm and closed at a considerable advance over Saturday. The industrials also did a little better. Money was steady at 34/33% per cent., and sterling exchange easier.

Wheat closed 4/4c higher on bullish statistics and better cables. Corn was unchanged, and oats a shade lower. Provisions were 7/8c down. Cotton was firmer.

Cattle were strong to 10c higher for good; others steady. Hogs were strong to 2c higher. Sheep were strong to 10c higher.

## Developing the South.

The statement made by the Illinois Central that 363 new industries, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000, were started along the lines of the road and its ally, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, is only one illustration of the remarkable development of the country, and particularly the South. Only 119 of these were located north of the Ohio river; the most of the new enterprises being credited to the less developed part of the territory. This is what might naturally be expected, as the efforts of the Illinois Central had, presumably, already been expended upon the northern part of its lines and there was less room for new enterprises.

The stimulus given to industries by this great system is a piece of enlightened selfishness and the policy is generally practiced by all enterprising railroads in the undeveloped territories, along their lines. The new factories create new business of all kinds, and the road gets permanent returns from its initial outlay. The Louisville and Nashville has for many years been putting both money and effort into the territory along which its lines run. It is credited with placing \$50,000,000 into Birmingham and vicinity; the result being an enormous increase in traffic of every kind. The Southern railway has been managed in the same broad-minded way, and this is one of the means by which it has been built up into a substantial dividend-paying property with great possibilities in the future, though only a few years ago it was organized out of bankrupt properties.

While it is not advisable to be too optimistic concerning the South, yet her advantages have so long been neglected in favor of the West and North that it is only reasonable now to expect a proportionately rapid development. In fact the outlook is better at present than in other parts of the Union. The South has no great corn States, hence it has suffered less from the drouth than other sections. A crop of cotton large enough for all requirements has been raised and is bringing good prices, succeeding a year of an extraordinarily high-priced crop and great prosperity in other lines. The tobacco, sugar and rice crops are good. The iron, coal and phosphate industries are flourishing, and the opening up of new oil fields is going on not alone in Texas, but also in Kentucky and other States. How large a source of wealth these oil fields will prove can only be guessed at; but the effect must be immensely beneficial. The steady drift of textile industries to the South is another field for vast creation of new wealth.

It is no wonder that so well managed a railroad as the Illinois Central, whose

policy ever keeps in view the future, should have given so much attention to its lines in the South. The field there for development is so promising that the wonder is that it has been left so long to Southern capital.

## Reduce the Revenue.

The surplus in the Treasury of the United States goes on increasing. In addition to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve, the net cash balance amounts now to about \$175,000,000. About two-thirds of it is in banks and so available for use, but the people get no interest on it.

This growing surplus was foreseen when the question of reducing the revenue was before Congress at its last session. It was then said that the reduction then proposed and effected was not nearly so great as it ought to be. But Congress accepted the advice of those who insisted that no chance of a deficit be taken, and so adopted a wholly inadequate measure of revenue reduction. There was small chance of a deficit if the larger measure of reduction suggested had been adopted.

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Mr. Henderson is so generally regarded as certain to be the next Speaker that he is frequently mentioned in the newspapers as "Speaker Henderson." It is of good omen for the country that he has virtually arrayed himself against the colossal grab meditated by certain lines of transportation.

**Impertinence To Poets.**

There has recently been published this letter from Cardinal Newman, written in response to an inquiry as to the meaning of a couplet in his "Lead, Kindly Light."

"The Oratory, Jan. 18, 1880.—My Dear Dr. Greenhill: You flatter me by your question, but I think it was Keble who, when asked in his own case, answered that poets were not bound to give a sense to what they had written; and I think I am not like him a poet, at least I hope not, for I am not bound to remember my own meaning, whatever it was, at the end of fifty years. Anyhow, there must be a statute of limitations for writers of verse, or it would be quite a tyranny if any one were obliged to be ready for examination in the transient state of mind which came upon one when homesick or seasick, or in any other way sensitive or excited."

Cardinal Newman treated his interrogator with great courtesy. Dr. Greenhill's question was an impertinence. How many poets mean anything when they write? How many of those who do mean something know what they mean? And if they fail to make their meaning clear when they set themselves to that work at the time they write their poetry, how can they be expected to do it later?

Besides, such a question as Dr. Greenhill asked implies that poets wish to mean something. Undoubtedly some of them do, but as undoubtedly some of them don't. A great deal of poetry would not be considered poetry at all if it conveyed a distinct meaning to the reader. Who does not know that Browning would have fewer admirers if all those who pretend to be his admirers now understand what he meant? And how much poetry would be left in some of Poe's most popular poems if their upsy-doodle-doodle jingle and jangle melody were subtracted from them and some real meaning added?

Moreover, the poetry that lives is the poetry that does not insist on pressing the meaning of the poet on the reader, but allows the reader to supply his own meaning. People like Dr. Greenhill, who can't see the meaning of poetry that has stood the test of years, may rest assured that the fault is not in the poet, but in themselves. They should seek their reading in the Patent Office reports and the Schley trial, and not in the pockets of the people.

The methods proposed for reducing the revenue indicate, of course, much difference of opinion. There is great opposition in influential quarters to meddling with the tariff. Besides, a lowering of rates would not necessarily reduce the revenue, because it has been kept down largely by prohibitory duties which forbid imports. The opening was low, but there was such good buying in St. Paul, Union and Southern Pacific that prices soon grew firm and closed at a considerable advance over Saturday. The industrials also did a little better. Money was steady at 34/33% per cent., and sterling exchange easier.

Wheat closed 4/4c higher on bullish statistics and better cables. Corn was unchanged, and oats a shade lower. Provisions were 7/8c down. Cotton was firmer.

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The statement made by the Illinois Central that 363 new industries, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000, were started along the lines of the road and its ally, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, is only one illustration of the remarkable development of the country, and particularly the South. Only 119 of these were located north of the Ohio river; the most of the new enterprises being credited to the less developed part of the territory. This is what might naturally be expected, as the efforts of the Illinois Central had, presumably, already been expended upon the northern part of its lines and there was less room for new enterprises.

The methods proposed for reducing the revenue indicate, of course, much difference of opinion. There is great opposition in influential quarters to meddling with the tariff. Besides, a lowering of rates would not necessarily reduce the revenue, because it has been kept down largely by prohibitory duties which forbid imports. The opening was low, but there was such good buying in St. Paul, Union and Southern Pacific that prices soon grew firm and closed at a considerable advance over Saturday. The industrials also did a little better. Money was steady at 34/33% per cent., and sterling exchange easier.

Wheat closed 4/4c higher on bullish statistics and better cables. Corn was unchanged, and oats a shade lower. Provisions were 7/8c down. Cotton was firmer.

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</div





# BIG RALLY

Held By the West View  
Democrats.

## SOME TELLING SPEECHES.

VOTERS CALLED UPON TO SAVE  
CITY FROM SAPP MACHINE.

## WANT MR. STIVERS' PLACE.

Numerous Candidates To Fill the  
Vacancy For County School  
Superintendent.

## CALL FOR JOINT DEBATES.

The Democrats of the Eleventh ward  
rallied around the Democratic standard  
and had an enthusiastic meeting at  
Nineteenth and Chestnut streets last  
night. The Eleventh ward is one of  
the wards in the city where a Democ-  
ratic speaker is always assured of a  
hearty welcome, and last night's gathering  
is a sample of what they can do  
and how they do it. The Westview  
Democratic Club, which has a mem-  
bership of about two hundred voters, called  
a meeting and promised some redhot  
Democratic speeches, which they got.  
Mr. Sam Blackburn, the attorney,  
started the speaking by saying that the  
ticket the Democrats had placed in the  
field this year was "the best ever." Mr.  
Blackburn made some remarks about  
the death of the Republican party in  
Louisville after this election, and he said  
that while his heart was always  
filled with sorrow when he attended a  
funeral, he hoped to be spared to attend  
the last roll-call of the factions that  
called themselves the Republican party  
in Louisville.

Mr. Blackburn had some pleasant  
things to say about the Democratic  
nominees, and he urged that every Democ-  
rat give them their undivided support.  
\*\*\*  
Mr. Semion Makes Maiden Speech.

He gave way to Mr. W. J. Semion, the  
Democratic nominee for County  
Clerk. It was Mr. Semion's first  
political speech, and he admitted it, but  
before he finished the crowd came to the  
conclusion that he knew how to talk.  
He only asked Democrats to support the  
entire ticket; forget past party differ-  
ences; help swell the November major-  
ity, and show the Republicans that the  
best element in Louisville would not  
countenance their misdeeds and give  
them office as a sanction of their  
wrongs. Mr. Semion said that while  
he felt that he would be elected, he  
did not want everybody to feel that  
way, because it might keep many people  
away from the polls, thereby causing his  
defeat. He wanted every Democrat  
to feel that on his vote depended the  
success of his party, and to make suc-  
cess sure all must go to the polls on  
November 5. He thanked the party  
workers for the interest they had taken  
in the registration, and hoped it would  
continue until after the polls closed.  
Save City From Sapp Machine.

Mr. E. J. O'Brien, chairman of the  
Eleventh-ward Committee, then made a  
short speech, in which he urged Demo-  
crats to stand together and save the  
city from the Sapp machine. He re-  
lated a few incidents to show what some  
Republicans had done for Louisville, and  
said that from the impressions he gathered  
he did not believe a majority of the  
voters wished to trust the affairs  
of the city to them for four years.

Mr. Edward Harris, a grizzled Demo-  
crat, who said he had been voting the  
straight ticket so long he had forgotten  
when he began, followed Mr. O'Brien  
and made a telling speech.

## Mr. Drewry Speaks.

Mr. Thomas Drewry, the Democratic  
nominee for the Legislature in that dis-  
trict, was the last speaker. He spoke  
for about thirty minutes and made a  
strong argument in favor of the entire  
Democratic ticket. He characterized it  
as the best ticket the party had ever  
placed before its local constituency, and  
said there was no reason why it should  
not command the support of every man  
who desired a well-governed city. He  
paid his respects to the Republican  
party, the Republican primary and con-  
vention, and wondered how any man  
could support the Republican nominees.  
The speaking concluded with three  
cheers for the entire Democratic ticket.

The club received and accepted an invi-  
tation to attend the Democratic rally  
at Twentieth and Grayson streets  
tonight. This will be one of the most im-  
portant rallies during the campaign. The  
Democrats will have the Twelfth, Eleventh  
and Twelfth wards, all turned out in a  
body, and a rousing meeting is expected.  
The speakers will be Mr. Charles F.  
Grainer, Mr. W. B. Blingham, Mr.  
Swagar Sherley and Judge James P.  
Gregory.

## To Fill L. J. Stivers' Place.

A call was issued last night for a  
meeting of the Democratic City and  
County Executive Committee, at its  
headquarters, Fourth and Green, Sat-  
urday afternoon at 4 o'clock to nomi-  
nate a candidate for Superintendent of  
County Schools to replace Mr. L. J.  
Stivers on the ticket. Mr. Stivers was  
nominated at the primary, but failed to  
make the ballot. The State convention  
and was disqualified. A number of  
candidates have entered the contest.  
Among them are Mrs. Rosa Stone-  
street, the incumbent; Willis Kemp,  
W. Lee Naylor, H. C. Carpenter and  
Mrs. Dean. With the exception of  
Stonestreet, all the candidates ap-  
peared before State Superintendent  
McCheeney at Frankfort last week and  
met him in the hall of the State cer-  
tificate. Mrs. Stonestreet passed  
the examination within the pre-  
scribed time it was unnecessary for  
her to appear again. The result of  
these examinations will be known to-  
day or to-morrow, and only those  
who pass will be qualified to enter  
the race for the place on the ticket.

## To Discuss Campaign.

The City and County Campaign Com-  
mittee will meet at its headquarters  
Fourth avenue, between Main and  
Market streets, this afternoon at 4  
o'clock, to discuss campaign matters.

and map out plans for the final three  
weeks of the campaign. Invitations  
have been extended to every candidate  
on the city and county tickets to meet  
with the committee and take part in  
the discussion, and it is urged that all be  
present.

## WANTS JOINT DEBATES.

Mr. George Weisinger Smith, chair-  
man of the Republican City and Coun-  
ty Campaign Committee, addressed a  
letter to the Democratic Campaign  
Committee yesterday asking for a joint  
debate between Mr. Stratton and Mr.  
Strivers. The two candidates were can-  
didates for Mayor. Mr. Smith thinks  
that such a debate would greatly  
enlighten the public on matters of  
public interest. Mr. Smith says that  
Mr. Stratton will hold himself in readiness  
to meet Mr. Grainer at any time  
and the two committees may agree upon the  
terms. The letter will be brought to the attention  
of the Democratic Campaign Committee  
this afternoon, when it is probable  
that some action will be taken upon it.

Eleventh Ward Democratic Organiza-  
tion. Numerous Candidates To Fill the  
Vacancy For County School  
Superintendent.

## CALL FOR JOINT DEBATES.

The Democrats of the Fourth precinct  
of the Eleventh ward organized a club  
at 1907 West Market street last night,  
and elected Dr. Borgman president and  
Logan Thompson secretary. Meetings  
will be held every Monday night.

## HISTORIC SCENES.

THE REV. J. H. VAN BUREN TELLS  
OF PORTO RICO.

Famous Road Where Americans Met  
Spanish Troops—Religious  
Work.

## Cruelty To Dan Creedon.

In the Sunday-school room of Christ  
Church Cathedral last night the Rev.  
J. H. Van Buren, missionary of the  
Episcopal Church in Porto Rico, de-  
livered a lecture on the island to a  
large crowd. Mr. Van Buren told the  
story of the island as viewed by a  
man who had traveled over it. He  
began with San Juan, showing stereop-  
tions views of various sights in the  
city—the Government building, the  
Governor's house, the plaza, the mar-  
ket, the harbors and other places of  
interest. Then the lecturer carried his  
hearers along the famous old Spanish  
military road that leads from San  
Juan to Ponce and is one of the finest  
feats of engineering and most splendid  
specimens of road-building in the world.  
All along the road he showed views of  
the scenery, the people, their manners  
and characteristic sides of the road.

The most interesting were a picture  
of Abonto, the famous half-way spot,  
where, in 1898, the Spaniards were in-  
vaded. There they held off the  
troops of the United States for two days.

It is little short of brutal when aged  
Daniel Creedon has really succeeded in  
winning a fight to accuse him of purpose-  
fully flogging a beaten opponent. Al-  
most nothing could be more thumped Al-  
Weing, to a condition of helpless-  
ness. The latter was on his knees and  
apparently close to a knockout when the  
Australian struck a foul blow and was  
disqualified. Thereupon some Buffalo  
plungers, who waged large sums on the  
boxers, came to the rescue. The referee stopped  
the ring and stopped the bout, but the  
referee decided it a draw.

## Another Day For Pressmen's Demands

This is the last day of grace given by  
the press feeders of the job printing es-  
tablishments for the settlement of their  
demands for nine hours' pay with ten  
hours' work, and with an additional in-  
crease in salary, which is reckoned on  
a further raise of 20 to 40 per cent. The  
pressmen's demands of nine hours' work  
with ten hours' pay have been granted,  
and will not develop until he has such  
holdings as he estimates valuable.

"Creedon is too old a head in the fight-  
ing game and too good a ring general  
to forget himself as to strike a man who  
was down. Creedon took a frightening  
blow, but he did not stand to get on his feet  
again. He attempted the use of any foul tactics."

"He beat Weing down with half a dozen  
right-hand blows in six rounds and while  
the referee was unable to count he deliberately reached down and slapped  
Weing on the back of the neck with his  
open hand. The referee stopped the bout  
with that the act would cost him the decision.  
It was a clear case of laydown, and a  
strongly worded protest was filed by Mr.  
Creedon. I don't know what Creedon  
gained by his action, or whether anyone  
else was implicated, but no man can tell  
what I wasn't handled a laydown for  
my \$30."

Several others spoke in similar strain,  
even though the flogging was fully admissi-  
ble. Creedon claims that Weing constantly  
dropped his hands to avoid punishment,  
but that he had stood to get on his feet  
when the blow was struck.

## THE BIG GLOVE BATTLE.

Jeffries and Ruhih Hard At Work  
Preparing For the Championship  
Bout.

Preparations for the fight for the heavy-  
weight championship drag on roundly on. So  
much has been written and said regarding  
the momentous event during the past year  
with the world's champion, that the  
most interesting were a picture  
of the protocol came before  
the Americans made their final attack.

In two days fighting the Wisconsin  
boys got over half way up the mountain.  
There a native Spanish Major  
held a terrible Spanish Major  
battle. The Americans let the Spaniards get a good  
start down hill, then opened upon  
them, drove them back up the hill and  
grinned a race with the Spaniards  
over the brick wall. The Spaniard  
Major would not run. An American  
surgeon counted thirteen bullet wounds  
upon his body, but the Spaniard  
had only seven. The Americans made their final attack.

## SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS

Louisville, Oct. 14, 1901.

Barometer ..... 30.120 30.200  
Temperature ..... 44 45  
Dew point ..... 40 43  
Humidity ..... 89 65  
Wind direction ..... W W  
Wind velocity ..... 8 6  
Weather ..... Cloudy Clear  
TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION

[Official] Louisville, Oct. 14, 1901.

7 a.m. 7 p.m.

Maximum temperature ..... 55  
Minimum temperature ..... 42  
Mean temperature ..... 49  
Normal temperature ..... 58  
Departure for day ..... -10  
Departure for month ..... +14  
Pervading winds ..... 8  
Relative humidity ..... 30.200  
Cloudy  
Character of day ..... Cloudy  
Total precipitation ..... .00  
Normal precipitation ..... .00  
Departure since March 1 ..... +14  
Mean barometric pressure ..... 30.200  
Constants and Normals.

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## RASH LOVER

Tries To Kill Himself Before Sweetheart.

### DIPHTHERIA PREVALENT.

SURETIES TRYING TO SETTLE M'CORRACK'S SHORTAGE.

### HAVING MUCH TROUBLE.

Harvey Warren, a seventeen-year-old son of John Warren, who formerly conducted a saloon in Charlestown, Ind., is believed to be bleeding to death as the result of a self-inflicted pistol wound, fired at his sweetheart, Rosa Scott, aged seventeen years, after she had refused to be come engaged to him.

The shooting took place in the parlor of the house of Benjamin Scott, father of the girl. Warren, who has made his home with his father at Hibernal, in the northeastern part of Clark county, walked to the Scott residence early in the evening, as had been his custom to enjoy the society of Miss Scott. It was no secret in the neighborhood that he was fond of her, and the supposition was that the young man's affection was reciprocated.

The family heard laughter in the room, when suddenly there was a pistol shot. Warren fell at the feet of Miss Scott. He had placed the muzzle of the weapon near his heart and fired. Physicians were summoned. Young Warren was conscious for several hours, but began to suffer as the result of internal hemorrhages. Last night he was believed to be in an almost dying condition. His recovery is not expected.

Warren, it is said, desired to marry Miss Scott, and her hesitancy in answering his proposition caused him to commit the act.

### Diphtheria In New Albany.

A number of cases of diphtheria are reported among the children of New Albany, but none of them at present appears to be of a dangerous type.

The cases are being carefully looked after, warning placards have been displayed, the houses are all strictly quarantined and every precaution is being taken by Dr. Weathers, secretary of the City Board of Health, and the attending physician has received any report of the disease. Several of the children afflicted are pupils of St. Mary's parochial school, and as a precaution the room in which they attended has been closed for a few days, and the other pupils will be closely watched as a precautionary measure. Dr. Weathers does not fear an epidemic, and he believes that the disease will not spread beyond the limits of a few days.

One distressing instance of the malady was in the family of Mrs. Elizabeth Ernst, 221 West Market street. Her children were ill with the malady a few days ago. She had two sons, the sole support of the family, who were employed in a tobacco factory in Louisville, and who were not allowed to leave the house during the time developed. The parents having been quarantined, and in consequence the family were in dire need before their necessities were made known to the neighbors. Chief of Police Adams came to see them yesterday, and relieved their present necessities and tools took steps to have them cared for by the township authorities.

### Trying To Settle Shortage.

An effort was made yesterday in Jeffersonville to effect a compromise in the shortage of Leander C. McCormack, Trustee of Silver Creek township, whose death occurred not long after his defalcation became known.

The Auditing Board of Silver Creek township and the four sets of bondsman, including Dr. G. W. Wright, presented the sureties and Hester & Hester represented Silver Creek township. The case having been heard and submitted to Judge Marsh, it was stated that if possible the matter should be settled without compelling the court to decide.

No conclusion was reached, however. It was ascertained that if a settlement is reached the township will have to make a considerable reduction in its claim.

Mccormack's shortage amounted to nearly \$2,100. During his term of office he furnished four different bonds. The perplexing feature is to establish the liability of each set of sureties.

### NEW ALBANY.

The local employees of the Pennsylvania Oil Company are being examined for color blindness.

Mrs. George H. Cannon is spending a week with Mrs. W. W. Borden, at her home in Borden.

Mr. F. Frank Perry, of Sonora, Mexico, visiting Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Wilcox, East Spring street.

—Fire Chief Featherling and Councilor Lexington, Ky., left this morning for Lexington, Ky., to attend the annual meeting of the Kentucky Firemen.

P. R. Baker has returned from Cincinnati, where he had been to look after his interests in the Lawrence-Townley estate.

—A euche will be given to-morrow evening by Pearl Court of Ben Hur, at the hall, corner of Pearl and Market streets.

—Elouise Farmer was granted a decree of divorce from Richard Farmer in the Circuit Court yesterday on proof of desertion.

—Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Fawcett, Miss Dene and Master Charles Fawcett will leave in a few days for Florida to spend the winter.

Two meetings of the Floyd County Institute will be held in this county during the fall, one at Edwardsburg and the other at New Haven.

John A. Murphy and Charles A. Martin, delegates from Manzanita Tribe of Red Men, left last evening for Indianapolis.

Arthur Birtles, who has been holding a responsible position in the Southern railway shop at Princeton, has resigned and is returning to his home.

—Forty men and boys, with half that number of skiffs, are now making good wages daily in getting coal from the barrens of this city, where it was won last spring.

—The marriage of Miss Charlotte Devel, to Dr. William A. Arteman, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her son, Benjamin Jackson, 353 King street. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Durstine, and the burial was in Fairview.

—The emblem of mourning for the late President McKinley will be worn from the head of the deceased to half-past six, when he will be floating at half-staff. The services were displayed at the Second Presbyterian church October 20.

—The body of Joseph Jackson, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his son, Benjamin Jackson, 353 King street. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Durstine, and the burial was in Fairview.

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—Thomas McCollum sold a lot at Silver and Market streets to the Indiana Water Company, on which will be located the building in which the company expects to secure the supply of water for its

waterworks system. The price paid for the property was \$150.

The play "El Capitan" will be produced at the Opera-house the evening of October 29 by the New Albany Musical Club. The cast will be made up of leading members of the city of New Albany, and there will be a chorus of sixty voices, made up of the best singers of New Albany.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Peeler, 1312 East Main street, will leave this morning on a trip to California and the Pacific coast. They will go there by way of the Southern Pacific road, with the intention of taking the Southern route to New Orleans and thence home. They expect to be away several months.

—Capt. John B. Ford, formerly of this city, who was reported seriously ill at his home in Creighton, Pa., a few days ago, has recovered and is now believed he will be able to attend a great celebration to be held at that place November 1, in honor of the ninetieth anniversary of the state.

—County Clerk Scott issued a marriage license yesterday afternoon to John R. Gebhart and Miss Anna Lucia Bartow. They will go to the wedding at the Hotel Plaza, with the bride's aunt, near Kendallville, Ind., in the house in which her parents were married nearly a quarter of a century ago.

—O. M. Krebs, who has been connected with the Wood-Mosaic Flooring Company since it was established twenty years ago, left yesterday for Cleveland to take the position of general manager in the large establishment of the Hugh Miller Company. He is a testimonial of their regard for him, the employees presented him with a gold-headed cane.

—The firm of L. J. Whalen & Co. against D. M. Keplley and others, executors of the will and estate of Philip M. Keplley in the Appellate Court, appeared last evening for an extension of time. The suit was brought against the executors by the wife of Joseph M. Keplley, the executors, and the decision was in favor of the last mentioned.

—Andrew E. Moore, of Decatur, Ill., has been spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. John Whalen, in the Silver Grove suburb. The brother and sister were separated thirty-eight years ago, when children, and met again a few days ago, when Mrs. Whalen received information concerning her brother by means of an advertisement in a newspaper.

—Last Saturday Margaret Murphy was granted a decree of divorce in the Circuit Court for want of cause, and on account of a cruel treatment failure to provide and habitual drunkenness.

—Yesterday morning Mrs. Murphy, the defendant, who was married to her husband had been married to a young woman at Crystal City, Mo., for several weeks. It is hardly likely that Murphy will be present.

—The case of the State of Indiana against James P. Johnson, who was charged with assault with intent to kill, came up for trial in the Circuit Court yesterday morning. When the case was called two of the witnesses, William Crawford and John Lewis, failed to appear, so that the trial was adjourned until a few days later, when Mrs. Whalen was present.

—Mrs. Robert H. Burns, who was married last Tuesday by Magistrate Richards, her maiden name being McLean, long-ago a widow, left on Friday her husband, after informing him that he had been divorced, left for Louisville and she has neither seen nor heard from him since. After talking the case over with the magistrate, Mrs. Burns decided to wait a few days before seeking a divorce.

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**SHEET PLANT**

Looking For Location In Louisville.

WANTS LOCAL CAPITAL.

CLAIMS TO HAVE NEW PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT.

The Commercial Club has been approached by an out-of-town corporation regarding the location of a monster manufacturing plant here, and if the capitalists of the city look with favor on the scheme it is regarded as probable that the plant will be established, giving employment to two hundred or three hundred men.

The corporation which makes the proposition to the Commercial Club asks that its name be withheld for the present on account of business reasons. The company desires to establish a rolling mill here for the manufacture of sheet iron by a new process, which it claims to have recently discovered. In his letter to the club the president of the company says he has a process for the manufacture of sheet iron or steel sheet equal to that of the Russia sheet steel and that it can be manufactured at much less cost.

The letter to the club is as follows:

Secretary Commercial Club, Louisville, Ky.—Dear Sir: We would like to learn if the citizens of your city will be interested in a rolling mill proposition. The sheet iron branch of the iron business is the most staple one of all the iron castings, and there is a large market of sheet iron made, namely, common black, Russia, Wood's planished and Wellsville planished steel. The market for sheet iron is very large, Boston; Wood's \$30, and Wellsville, \$50 per ton.

Wood's \$30, and Wellsville, \$50 per ton; Wood's \$30, and Wellsville, \$50 per ton.

Here's one of the Ultra Stylish Overcoats, of which we are showing a great line. Made with the new English yoke front and back; very full back; loosely fitting; velvet collar; turn-back cuffs; extreme length. Standard solid colors and all the modish fancy patterns. Prices \$15 to \$30. And others—if this doesn't strike you.

*Serry Bros.***Courier-Journal.**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1901

**DR. GUNSAULUS OPENS THE LECTURE COURSE.**

Will Talk At Music Hall To-morrow Night On "Cromwell and His Times."

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus will arrive in Louisville from Chicago this morning, and will open the lecture course for the season of the Louisville Lyceum at Music Hall at 8 o'clock this evening. The subject of his lecture, as already announced, will be "Oliver Cromwell and His Times." A large audience is expected in addition to the members of the Lyceum as Dr. Gunsaulus has won by reputation every where in the United States.

To accommodate those the Lyceum will sell single admission tickets at fifty cents to any who come though a better plan would be to take tickets for the full course. Books of single tickets to all the entertainments are sold at \$2.50 which makes the cost of admission to the best attractions of the lecture platform over twenty cents each. Double ticket for the course are \$5.

The attractions will all be of the same high class as the opening lecture. Exclusive seats to be had without reserve or charge. Music Hall is so large.

The next attraction will be Hamlin Garland, on October 29. Other attractions will be Prof. Dinsmore, November 13; Harry Weisinger, December 7; George C. Carle, December 13; W. H. Watterson, January 17; Lorado Taft, January 23; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, February 21; Bostonia Sextette, March 2; the Rev. Dr. N. E. Clark, March 18; the Rev. Dr. J. Stafford April 1. Negotiations are pending for a lecture by Lieut. Commander Hobson, but the date has not yet been arranged.

The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus had the following to say:

"The lecture was a pastel in words—deftly and delicately sketched and brilliantly finished. The Rev. Gunsaulus has the greatest gift of oratory, the faculty of carrying his audience with him from beginning to end. It is when he had finished, as though the auditor had looked upon a vast picture—true, vivid and to the life! A 'synopsis' of some achievement is out of place for it is the orator, fully as much as the subject, that creates the impression."

**CAUSE AND CURE OF CANCER.**

The Cause Said To Have Been Discovered Recently In New York, and the Cure In This City. Which Is of the Most Importance?

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 15, 1901.—Whether the discoveries recently made by New York specialists of cancer can be of any particular advantage to Dr. Benjamin F. Byre, of this city, in discovering the cause of his disease, will not be known until the offering of the Weissinger company. This talk about the Universal company is out of all proportion to the size of the company, and will not be made in a few days to all the afflicted people asking for it, proof of the cause of cancer, and its painless cure.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licensees issued yesterday to George Rush and Susie Morrison, William Klemholter and Amelia Lauzon, C. Vogler and Katie C. Schaefer, F. W. Hoagland and Bertha D. Ellwanger, Charley L. Davidson and Maggie McDonough, Patrick A. Garvey and Florence Kurthman, Luther Norwood and Adele Hickerson, Michael Grimes and Anna E. Parke, John Seymour and Clara Engel, Joseph Schaefer and Anna Baumeler, Harry L. Seymour and Cosine Burd.

Contract To Louisville Firm.

Joseph McWilliams & Co., a local concern, has been awarded a contract by the United States Government to build the mechanical equipment in the new Federal building at San Francisco. The equipment will consist of boilers, engines, electric light plants, elevators, water supply system and heating and ventilating apparatus, which will cost \$200,000. This is the largest contract for mechanical equipment the United States Government ever let.

To Recommend Falls Power.

The subcommittee of the special committee of the Commercial Club appointed to secure plans for utilizing the water power of the falls, will meet at the club room at 10 o'clock this afternoon. The plans have been submitted which the committee will go over carefully, and the most practicable one will be recommended.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is the pure juice of the grape naturally fermented. For bouquets it has no super-

**DEMOCRATIC CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.**

For Mayor,

CHARLES P. GRAINGER.

For City Tax Receiver,

JAMES B. BROWN.

For Sheriff,

CHARLES NEUMAYER.

For City Treasurer,

JAMES B. CAMP.

For Large Police Court,

JOHN R. CANAN.

For Clerk Police Court,

ALF V. OLDHAM.

For Small Police Court,

CHARLES L. OSBURN.

For Prosecuting Attorney Police Court,

ROBERT J. HAGAN.

For County Judge,

JAMES P. GRIFFIN.

For Commissioner of Attorney,

JOSEPH HUFFAKER.

For County Attorney,

SAMUEL B. KIRBY.

For County Clerk,

JOHN R. PEFLANZ.

For Coroner,

E. T. SCHMITT.

For County Clerk,

JOHN R. PEFLANZ.

For County Assessor,

THOMAS O. HENDERSON.

For County Surveyor,

ROBERT H. YOUNG.

For County School Superintendent,

L. J. STIVERS.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

Fourty-fourth District—HERMAN D.

NEWCOMBE.

Forty-fifth District—JOHN M. LET-

THURSTON.

Forty-sixth District—JOHN YOUNG.

Forty-seventh District—LAWRENCE R. HEDDERICK.

Forty-eighth District—JAMES P. ED-

WARDS.

Forty-ninth District—H. P. MCDONALD.

Fiftieth District—MICHAEL HURKE.

Fifty-first District—THOS. DREWRY.

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FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

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NEWCOMBE.

Forty-fifth District—JOHN M. LET-

THURSTON.

Forty-sixth District—JOHN YOUNG.

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Forty-eighth District—JAMES P. ED-

WARDS.

Forty-ninth District—H. P. MCDONALD.

Fiftieth District—MICHAEL HURKE.

Fifty-first District—THOS. DREWRY.

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FOR ALDERMEN.

First Ward—John Baron and Augustus J. Strotz.

Second Ward—Barnhard Buckle and William P. Schwartz.

Third Ward—A. J. Domcek and T. J. Young.

Fourth Ward—Henry Seller and J. Newton Shepard.

Fifth Ward—C. C. Early and Madison B. Beville.

Sixth Ward—Samuel S. Blitz and Chas. D. Johnson.

Seventh Ward—Upton W. Muir and Frank S. Cook.

Eighth Ward—Alvah L. Terry and Arthur C. Ward.

Ninth Ward—Albert S. Smith and Lee Cohen.

Tenth Ward—Fred J. Hummel and W. E. Palmer.

Eleventh Ward—Hermon Christen and James J. Gleason.

Twelfth Ward—J. W. Drake and Augustus Miller.

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FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

First Ward—S. Snodgrass.

Second and Third Wards—Charles A. Langford.

Fourth and Fifth Wards—Samuel Morn-

ingstar.

Sixth and Seventh Wards—Gavin H. Cohan.

Eighth and Ninth Wards—Dr. J. W. Galvin.

Tenth Ward—Dr. R. E. Galvin.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—Joseph B. Atkinson.

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FOR PARK COMMISSIONERS.

First District—G. C. Shadburn.

Second District—David McKinley.

Third District—Charles J. Fegenbush.

Fourth District—Edgar C. P. Edwards.

Fifth District—John N. Veiten.

Sixth District—Ed Meglem.

Seventh District—John Reyer.

Eighth District—John M. Adams.

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FOR CONSTABLE.

First District—Hugo Schulz.

Second District—James P. Moore.

Third District—Conrad Kaiser.

Fourth District—Charles H. Hilbert.

Fifth District—Franklin C. Chapman.

Sixth District—Edward S. Connor.

Eighth District—John Kavanaugh.

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ART GOODS.

The Artistic Shop.

349 Fourth Ave.

DISTILLERS CAN MAKE

FORMAL PROTEST.

State Board of Valuation Will Take

Up Whisky Tax On Novem-

ber 12.

Local distillers have been notified by the State Board of Equalization and Valuation that it will hold a meeting at Franklin Tuesday, November 12, to hear complaints on the new assessment of whisky. At the recent meeting of the board, the valuation of whisky was increased from \$8 to \$10 a barrel.

It has caused a general complaint from whisky men in every section of the State and concerted action will be taken by them to secure a reduction to last year's figures. It is understood that one member of the board is in favor of reducing the assessment \$2 a barrel, but from all reports the other members will remain firm unless it is proved to them that the whisky interests will suffer by reason of the increase. If the arguments presented by whisky men are correct they are in no position for doubt that the business is injured to some extent. They claim that they are brought into direct competition with distilled spirits of Ohio, Maryland and Virginia, where whisky is not assessed. They say foreign dealers cannot understand why Kentucky whiskies are assessed and those made in other states are not. The Kentucky distillers do not object to paying a tax, but they claim that it should not be more than the cost of production.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne

is the pure juice of the grape naturally

fermented. For bouquets it has no super-

**STOVES.**

As its name indicates, it is a highly ornate stove, with jointless base, single front fire door, ground joint registers, making it air-tight. This stove is made in four sizes, Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18. Manufactured by THE FOSTER STOVE CO., 338 and 349 W. Main, Louisville, Ky.

**THE FOSTER STOVE CO.**,  
338 and 349 W. Main, Louisville, Ky.

**OPTICIAN**

N. Ayers Osgood,  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN.

I am prepared to do the finest class of work known to the profession.

EYES EXAMINED FREE.

420 Fourth Ave.

